COMING EVENTS-Republican judicial convention of Marion and Hendricks to nominate circuit judge and prosecutor will meet to-morrow at 1:30 p, m.; National Prohibition convention, May 30.

"Tall Boys and How to Fit 'Em." Vol umes have been thought and talked on this subject by good mothers. "Tall boys," it is declared over and over

again, "look like perfect frights because they can't get anything to fit them." In our purchases of Spring Goods we have

taken the awkward tall boy into account in a special line of Frock Suits. Overgrown lads do not look well in sack suits, and we recommend for such our Frock Suits, of which we have

Ten Different Styles,

In Cassimeres, Cheviots, Corkscrews, Diagonals and Fancy Worsteds, at prices running \$10, \$12 and \$15. These are fine and stylish. Come and see them.

## ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ALL ABOUT THE BASE-BALL TRAIN. It is seldom new arrangements work so smoothly as the train we put on to the Ball Park on April 20.

There was some little delay on account of the meeting of trains the first two days, but now we have a telegraph operator at Seventh street, and the ball

By this train you reach the Ball Park in ten minutes from the Union Depot, eight minutes from Washington street, three squares west of Bates House, six minutes from North-street depot.

Returning, you reach Washington street in six minutes; Union Depot in eight minutes.

You save time. You avoid dust, and you are sure of a seat to ride in, and you are landed within less than one square of the Ball Park entrance.

The fare is 5 cents one way, or 10 cents round trip. At Kankakee ticket-office, corner of Washington and Meridian atreets, you can secure train tickets, admissions.

Meridian streets, you can secure train tickets, admission tickets to park and reserved seats for grand-

At Union Depot you can secure the same acuommodations, and on the train will be an agent, who will sell you train tickets and admission tickets to Ball Park. Thus you can go right into the gate when you reach the park. You avoid the crush that has made it so unpleasant to purchase admission tickets at the park. Train leaves Union Depot 3 p. m.

Washington street, two squares west of State-house, North-street depot, 3:03 p. m. SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our motto. Note important changes in time. BASE-BALL TRAIN DEPARTS 3 P. M.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. 4:00am 10:45am 3:55pm 6:36pm 10:45am 11:45am 5:19pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS, CHICAGO DIVISION. .... 7:10am 12:05no'n 5:31pm 11:20pm .... 3:35am 10:30am 3:35pm 6:2:pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

Gen. Sherman Declines Re-election and Makes a Speech Which Is Regarded as a Farewell.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—At the annual dinner of the Loyal Legion, last night, General Sherman, the commander, presided and was toast-master. He intimated in the beginning that brevity was desirable, as some of the companions were growing old. His remarks were listened to with marked attention, especially when, at nearly 2 o'clock in the morning, he arose to say good-bye. It was felt by many that this would probably be his last appearance, as he has declined a re-election and his residence in New York makes it inconvenient for him to attend. An almost deathlike stillness prevailed. The General spoke with feeling of the extraordinary scene. He said he was delightful to see such a body of men together so strong, physically and mentally, and to hear such speeches. He was no European country could such a gathering. similar meetings all this land from Maine to Puget's sound, even in New Orleans and in Atlanta. The lessons of patriotism and loyalty to the flag inculcated here he begged his companions to carry home with them, and teach them to their children and grandchildren, and with this he said farewell, asking the commandery to join in singing

Responses to toasts were made by Governor Forsker, Gen. Willard Warner, of Alabama; ex-President Hayes, Col. D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis; Capt. Thomas Speed, of Louisville, Gen. John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, and Col. Smith A. Whitfield, of Cincinnati. General Sherman will remain here until to-morrow. He has been the recipient of many attentions from the members

of the commandery and others. Ex-President Hayes was especially happy in his response to the toast, "Comradeship," and his reception by his comrades was especially warm and enthusiastic. In the course of his re-

War makes warm friendships—long and warm—but in such a war as ours, the comradeship there formed is a comradeship that should be, and is, indeed, tender, and close, and lasting. We shall not forget it while we live—it will be with us at the close—the last scene will be made happy for us by memories of the comradeships we formed in the war. There seemed to be a sentiment, not of ignorance, not a disposition to ig-nore the full results, but certainly a disposition to forget and neglect the men who brought about those results—the men who went to the front and saved the country; and when it is known that they kept their side of the bargain, then it is the duty of the country that those men should not be neglected and should by looked after. When they went to the front many of them were young and life was just opening to them in all its boundlessness. In going to the front they gave up opportunities of a lifetime, and if they have fallen by the wayside since, we should not forget what they gave up for the country. They are the wards of the country, and we should look after them. [Applause.] In that war men—young men—learned habits that in after life debarred them from working their way along life's avenue equally with other men. their way along life's avenue equally with other men.

These men lost for their country's cause much. They should not be sneered at nor snubbed. They gave up much. It should be remembered. I never see a man of this kind whom I know to be a soldier but what I think of the cause—a cause for which war is responsible, and a cause for which the Nation owes a debt.

Minnesota Town Flooded.

WINONA, MIGD., May 3. - The Mississippi river is nearly fifteen feet, and the town is partly un-der water. The levee is flooded, and the eleva-tor and flour mills have shut down. The Tremont House is surrounded by water and the fibre-works can only be approached by boat. The residents of Pond Lily addition are well out to sea. They reach their houses by boat and sleep on tables or in hammocks. The Herald press-room is flooded. The compositors set type in rubber boots, and the pressman goes about his duties in a skiff. Word from Beef slough is that the water is at a stand and the Chippewa

Killed by Kit Carson's Son. FORT GARLAND, Col., May 3 .- Billy Carson, a son of Kit Carson, the famous scout, shot and killed Thos. J. Tobins in a fight here yesterday. Tobins was a companion of Kit Carson, and a most equally famous. His most noted exploit was the capture of the Mexican bandits, the Espenosas brothers, single-handed, for whose capture, either dead or alive, the Territorial and the United States government had offered

Mormon Church Property. SALT LAKE, U. T., May 3 .- In the Territoria Supreme Court here, yesterday, the opinion was rendered that the personal property of the Mormon Church, turned over to the various trustees over a year ago, should be taken by the receiver. Judge Zane dissented. Notice of an appeal was given. Over a quarter of a million dellars' worth of property is involved.

WHEN INDICATIONS. FRIDAY-Decidedly colder weather, with rain, followed by fair weather.

# TALL BOYS The Rush!

Trade like a mighty cataract comes dashing into the places in our store which the high banks of Spring Clothing on all sides leave vacant. Here are hills - small | The Indianian Still Keeps Closely to His mountains-of Spring Overcoats; there hills of Spring Suits; yonder more hills of Hats, while off this way, like "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la-la," are scattered the brilliant display of Neckwear and fine Furnishings.

Overcoats for \$5. The leading silk, satin-lined Spring "Souvenir" Neckscarf only 25 cents. Other things in proportion.

Come in early with the rush, So as to avoid the crush.

Our Leaders for This Week: 150 Black Embroidered Fichus from \$1.39 to \$5. 200 Black Cashmere Shawls from \$1.25

The above are all new, and we have marked them at a small profit to insure a quick sale. 400 pairs Lace Curtains to be added to

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE 37 East Washington Street.

### A NEW DANGER IN GERMANY

An American Correspondent Says a Great Social Uprising Is Threatened.

Houses of Citizens Searched in the Most Despotic Fashion and the Crown Prince Charged with the Most Heinous Crimes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

New York, May 3 .- The Evening Sun has a cablegram from London saying that the Sun's Berlin correspondent, Blakely Hall, is unable to send telegrams and letters from Berlin describing the real situation there on account of the rigid censorship maintained by the government. He has conveyed to London, secretly, the following information:

"There are grave fears of a social uprising. The Crown Prince is protected by extraordinary police precautions whenever he appears in public. The Social-Democratic party alarmingly active, and is flooding Germany with seditious documents, which the police are busy in confiscating. Houses are searched by the police in a most despotic fashion. Some of the pamphlets issued revile the Crown Prince, and accuse him of ruining daughters of the people. A printer named Karlinnes is under arrest, charged with printing the socialistic literature.

Popoff's Severe Sentence. SOFIA, May 3 .- Major Popoff, who was convicted of embezzling funds belonging to the War Office, has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude. He has also been deprived of his rank in the army. M. Boneff and the other prisoners implicated in the defalcation were each sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five to twelve months. Major Popoff denies that he is guilty of embezzlement. He declares that the offer to him of a bribe of 200,-000 roubles was made during the sojourn of General Kaulbars, the Russian agent, in Sofia. Major Popoff has appealed to Prince Ferdinand to mitigate his sentence.

German Empress in the Flooded Districts. BERLIN, May 3 .- The Empress, accompanied by Princess Victoria, Baron Von Seckendorf and Herr Achenbach, President of the province of Brandenburg, left Charlottenburg this morning for the flooded districts along the river Elbe. At Wittenberg the train stopped and the Empress was given a hearty reception. The buildings of the town were decorated with flags, thousands of people were at the station to welcome the imperial party, and the ladies of the place presented bouquets to the visitors. The party embarked at Wittenberg on a steamer and proceeded on their tour.

Condition of Emperor Frederick. BERLIN, May 3 .- The condition of the Emperor is satisfactory and the docters are more hopeful. He has but little fever and the expectoration is slight. His temperature to-day was 37.3 Celsius. He shows no increase of strength, however, and he is not allowed to walk about his room. He passed a portion of the day out of bed, part of the time on a sofa, and the rest of the time in an arm-chair. This evening the Emperor took supper sitting in a chair. He is looking much better.

William O'Brien Again Convicted. DUBLIN, May 3.—The trial at Loughrea of William O'Brien, member of Parliament and editor of United Ireland, of Dublin, was concluded to-day. Mr. O'Brien was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Mr. O'Brien was charged with violating the crimes set by advising the people in a proclaimed dis-trict to join the League. When the case for the crown was closed, Mr. O'Brien declined to make any speech in his own defense.

A Mild and Holy Sort of Boycott. LONDON, May 4 .- The Daily News's correspondent at Rome says he is informed on the highest authority that the Pope wished to oblige the Duke of Norfolk, but that he means to forbid boycotting in Ireland when such a measure is inconsistent with charity. Hence the boycott may be continued, the confessor of every boycotter deciding if the motive be patriotic and free from personal rancor, and there-

Serious Attack on an Exploring Expedition. London, May 3 .- Later advices concerning the attack by natives on the expedition of the German explorers, Kund and Tappenbeck, in the interior of the Cameroons country, show that seven members of the expedition were killed and thirty wounded. The explorers lost ail their journals and collections.

Foreign Notes. The Pope has decided to allow Archbishop Walsh to continue in charge of the arch diocese of Dublin. The Archbishop will leave Rome on

Firms in London doing business with the river Platte have received no confirmation of the report which has reached Trieste of the sus-pension of fifteen banking-houses in Buenos

The London and Liverpool branches of the Irish National League have passed resolutions expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell, and declaring that they will pay no attention to the rescript of the Pope.

LOADED FOR BOURBON BEAR

Why the Friends of Mr. Voorbees Failed to Come to His Rescue on Tuesday.

Senators Blackburn, Turpie, Beck and Vest Had Been Warned, and Deemed It Wise to Keep Out of Range of Ingalls's Guns.

Room and Avoids the Public Eye.

Official Report of That Part of the Debate Fol lowing the Delivery of Mr. Ingalis's Formal Speech-Comments of Newspapers.

THE SENATORIAL SENSATION.

Reasons That Prevented Voorhees's Brethren from Coming to His Assistance. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 3.-Just before the Ingalls-Voorhees debate opened in the Senate, on Tuesday afternoon, it was reported around the Capitol that Senator Blackburn was "loaded for the man from Kansas," and that he was anxious for an opportunity to participate in the affray. It was noticed during the early part of the debate that Blackburn squirmed nervously in his seat and evinced the keenest interest. Three or four times he was on the point of rising to put in his oar, but was admonished by Senators around him to keep quiet. The Senator from Kentucky could scarcely contain himself when Ingalls made a broad intimation about confederate brigands and banditti, raiders and guerrillas, and the crime there was in sending clothing infected with deadly disease into families of innocent people to destroy their lives, etc. The face of the Kentuckian blanched, and he gritted his teeth. He said not a word, however. Presently a note was brought to Senator Blackburn by a doorkeeper. He took it and read it nerveusly, and after that sat back in his chair and watched the proceedings with intense interest and extreme nervousness, but made no effort at any time to offer a reply or to engage in the proceedings. During the awful cannonading and the discharge of painful loads of facts by Ingalls, and at a moment when the sensation in the Senate beggared description, the Senator from Kentucky left his seat and retired to the cloak-room. Those who saw him were amazed, as they expected him at every moment to spring to his feet in defense of his helpless friend from Indiana. A friend of Senator Blackburn explains why he did not engage in the debate. He says that the note the Senator received was from a very dear friend on the outside, who begged him to say not a word at the hazard of his reputation. He said that Ingalls was loaded to the muzzle for him, having secured certified copies of his war record, and that he would ruin

him (Blackburn) if he took any part. There were also exclamations of surprise heard from the lips of people in the galleries and about the Senate at the time of this furious fusillade, over the extreme quietude of Mr. Turpie, Senator Voorhees's colleague from Indiana. Many of Turpie's Democratic friends declared that he would up-end himself and extinguish the Senator from Kansas, but Mr. Turpie said not a word. It now becomes clear why he was so quiet. Senator Ingalls was loaded to the muzzle for Mr. Turpie, also, He would have placed him in the same copperhead category and despicable role in which he arraigned Voorhees, and he had documents over Turpie's own name in his possession to prove

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, and Senator Vest, of Missouri, were also remarkably quiet on this occasion, and it develops that they were forewarned by friends who learned that the Senator from Kansas was likewise prepared to club them if they arose to interfere.

Before noon yesterday not a copy of the Congressional Record could be procured about the city. There was an unprecedented demand for the Record, notwithstanding the fact that only the running debate and the cutting dialogue between Senators Ingalls and Voorhees was published in yesterday's issue, the main speeches being withheld for revision. There have been many thousand copies of yesterday's issue of the Record ordered by Senators for distribution among their constituents.

Three of to-day's Washington newspapers announce with marked and significant precision that Senator Voorbees has gone to Indiana on law business. One goes so far as to say he left on Tuesday night. These statements were evidently made at the request of Voorhees's friends and for the purpose of accounting for his absence from the Senate. The Journal correspondent is informed to-night that Senator Voorhees is now in the city, and that he has steadily remained in his room, under treatment, and that he has no idea of going out of the city. One man who saw him this evening says: "He looks as though he had gone through a threshing machine." Another man says Voorhees is very sick. Secretary Vilas is quoted as saying: "I went to the Senate on Tuesday afternoon to see what kind of a fight a man with such bullying qualities could make in a mental combat with a man really strong. Ingalls ground him up, pulverized him, and I am glad of it."

At a meeting of the National League, held last night, at which Gen. E. F. Beale presided, resolutions thanking Senator Ingalls "for his fearless and patriotic defense of the Republican party and his arraignment and exposure of Voorhees and his copperhead allies who, in the Nation's hour of need and peril, sympathized and plotted with rebels, encouraged the enemies of our country in their treasonable work. but lacked the courage to openly unite with traitors and fight for their cause," were adopted amid enthusiasm, and a special resolution was passed proposing a public reception to the Senator from Kansas. A committee re presenting the Leage will call on him and present him with a copy of the resolutions, and request him to fix a date for the reception.

Ingalls's Plan of Attack.

Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Ingalls-Voorhees encounter of yesterday, in the Senate, was the sensation of the hour to-day. It was discussed by statesmen and pseudo-statesmen in the halls and corridors of the Capitol, and by the great public on the streets, and in the lobbies of the hotels. Democrats and Republicans universally agreed that the Indiana Senator had been badly worsted; in fact, that Mr. Ingalls had literally mopped up the earth with Mr. Voorhees. Eugene Ware, the Point Creek poet of Fort Scott, Kan., ex-pressed it in the following verse which he telegraphed to Senator Ingails, this morning:

Cyclone, dense, Lurid air; Wabash hair;

Hide on fence. The shrewdness of Mr. Ingalls's plan of attack is universally complimented. His speech, which began at 2 o'clook and closed at 4, was brilliant, able and pointed, but it was mild as compared with the second edition. His grape and canister was in reserve, and Mr. Voorhees didn't suspect it. The Kansas orator had carefully prepared himself with the documentary evidence against the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, and he was thrice armed with the language necessary to rhetorically skin him alive. When at 4 o'clock Mr. Ingalls had concluded his set speech Mr. Voorhees blandly supposed that the ammunition was all gone, and that he would proceed to thrash his unarmed adversary. He entered upon his excertation of Mr. Ingalis

in apparent giee. He felt that it would be an easy task to demoralize the Kansas Senator and

easy task to demoralize the Kansas Senator and put him utterly to rout. He became sarcastic, and then tried to be funny. He wept for McClellan and Hancock, and his sympathetic nature even went out to the man he was about to slay. The opportunity which Ingalls had anticipated came, and he interrupted Mr. Voorhees with a question which disturbed his equanimity, then annoyed him, then angered, then enraged. He plunged about in his madness until he clumsily fell into the pit Ingalls had warily prepared for him, and from that moment he was at the mercy of the Kansan. Mr. Voorhees lost his temper, and Mr. Ingalls's remarkable coolness temper, and Mr. Ingalls's remarkable coolness and smiling serenity only exasperated him the more. He was defiant at first, and it was only when Ingalls began reading the rebel letter which Voorbees until that moment believed was out of existence, and forever beyond recall, that Mr. Voorbees cowered. At the first sentence he whitened with the startling knowledge that after a quarter of a century his sins of treason had found him out, and when the letter was finished the Hoosier was white and trembling. From that moment all he could do was to deny everything and shout "liar" and "dirty doe," and abuse and villify everything and everybody concerned.

It was dramatic to the end, and Mr. Voorhees left the Senate chamber more thoroughly whipped than ever before in his life. To-day he was conspicuous for his absence, and it is reported he will remain away for some days. Democratic Senators say he ought to have kept his mouth shut when Ingalls closed his first speech at 4 o'clock, but he didn't. They are therefore not very regretful that he got the drubbing he

To-day Senator Ingalls was the recipient of congratulatory telegrams from every quarter of the Union. All of them were complimentary, many of them unique. The Governors of not less than a dozen Republican States sent their congratulations, and complimentary telegrams came even from Indiana. Kansas was evidently overjoyed at the victory of her senior Senator, for there were telegrams patriotic, enthusiastic and full of all the eloquence the wires could transmit from every portion of the Sunflower

THE VOORHEES-INGALLS COLLOQUY. What Was Said on Tuesday After the Close

of Mr. Ingalls's Formal Speech.

Congressional Record, May 2. Mr. Ingalls-It is not my purpose, Mr. President, to prolong the debate. I regret exceedingly that the Senator from Indiana has thought best to refer to personal matters in connection with my history, to which I do not now propose to advert. My military service was inconspicuous and obscure, and no one is more conscious than I am of the debt that I owe my country and of the unpaid obligation of gratitude which I am under to those who did what I might un der other circumstances have done. But inasmuch as the Senator from Indiana has seen fit to invite comparison between his record, his history and his relation and mine to the great questions that have for the past twenty five years attracted the attention of the country I feel it to be my duty, in the defense of the truth of history, to put on record the information in my possession, and I have it in a shape that I think he will not deny. I shall refer only to public matters in public records, and I shall venture the affirmation that whatever may have been my own relation to the great struggle be tween the North and the South, and for constitutional liberty, the Senator from Indiana was from the outset the determined, outspoken, pos-itive, aggressive and malignant enemy of the

Mr. Voorhees-I pronounce that deliberately Mr. Ingalls-Weil-Mr. Voorhees-It is absolutely false. I voted for every dollar that was paid to the soldier,

and ever since the close of the war for every pension that he has ever had, and for every Mr. Ingalis-I did not interrupt the Senator from Indiana. The Senator from Indiana took seven weeks to reply to my speech of March 6. He came in here with a pile of manuscript bigger than a Hebrew Talmud—sweltering venom sleeping got. I can excuse unpremeditated as-

There is something in chance medley and hot doc that is exensable, but the deliberate, premeditated preparation of malignant, unfounded attack is to my mind entirely incompatible with a noble nature. When the Senator from Indiana sat down in the privacy of his closet and called me a Thersites and referred to me as a "judge-advocate," a peevish and paltry politician, as one who, like Job's war-horse, had smelt the battle afar off, if he thinks that is not a personal assault, or if that is his idea of the observance of the comity that ought to prevail

among gentlemen, well and good. My relations with the Senator from Indiana for many years have been those of cordiality and friendship, and never was I more surprised than when my attention was called to the vindictive, unfounded, malevolent, and unjustifiable aspersion with which he assailed me in manuscript. I could have borne it if an enemy had done it, but it was, as the Psalmist said, "my own familiar friend." I was unconscious of ever having uttered a word in derogation of the Senator from Indiana. We have agreed on many questions, and in the supreme crisis of my fortunes to which he has referred, unjustifiably referred, referred to me as having been "whitewashed," I had his avowed and expressed sympathy; and when I escaped from the conspirators who had followed me from the State Capitel to the doors of this Senate Chamber the Senator from Indiana was the very first man to write me a note of congratulation and sympathy. Yet he comes in here to-day and says: "Thank God, he never had been followed here by a committee that questioned his right to his title to his seat," and with much diffuseness of illustration, for the purpose of casting aspersion and be-littling and humiliating me in the eyes of the

speeches, which he did not deny. Mr. Ingails-The Senator from Indiana did not deny the veracity of the publication that I

public utterances

American people, when I had only referred to

Mr. Voorhees-I did. Mr. Ingalis-He could not do so. It was a verbatim stenographic report, and was certified to by the man who made it. Mr. Voorhees-I do not want to interrupt the

Mr. Ingalls-Yes; I shall be very glad to hear the Senator, because I would not do him an in-Mr. Voorhees-I say that not a word or syl lable read by the Senator is true, or believed to

be true in Indiana. I have met those accusations and trampled them under foot. I would say further that the Senator's insinuation that I was ever a member of the secret society of the Knights of the Golden Circle is so base and infamously false that I do not know how to choose language to denounce it. I am not so held in my own State. [Applause in the galleries.]
Mr. Cockreil—I ask that the rules of the Senate be enforced in regard to applause in the galleries. We have had enough of it.

Mr. Ingalls-1 am quite sure that a suggestion to the occupants of the galleries that the rules forbid disorder will be sufficient to secure a strict observance of propriety; and 'I trust that no violent measures of removal will be taken. and no order will be issued for that purpose. J am sure none of us here are courting applause, and none of us desire any expression of disap-

The Presiding Office-The Chair will remind the persons in the galleries that they are here by the courtesy of the Senate and its guests. They have been reminded more than once that the rules of the Senate do not allow any mani-festations of satisfaction with or disagreement to what is said in the Senate; and while it would be a barsh measure, as has been suggested, and it would be much regretted, to clear the galleries, if it is necessary for the purpose of enforcing the rules of the Senate it will have to be

Mr. Cockrell-I suggest that the Sergeant-atarms be directed to arrest any one who makes any applause in the galleries, and to so direct The Presiding Officer-The Sergeant-at-arms

Mr. Ingails-The Senator from Indiana has just said that he was in favor of the destruction of slavery and that he was opposed to secession, and yet in the published volume of his own speeches there is a reprint of an address delivered by him in Virginia, shortly before the war,

in which he advocates both.

Mr. Ingalis-Certainly.
Mr. Voorhees-I will be perfectly candid. I did not say that I was in favor of the destruction of slavery in connection with the war, but I did say that I was giad that it took place. Now, make the most of that. Mr. Ingalls-I will say further than that, that the Senator from Indiana at the time when he delivered that speech had two editions of it pre-pared, one of them for circulation in the North

Mr. Voorhees-Now, will the Senator pardon

and one in the South. Mr. Voorhees-That is not true. Mr. Ingalis-Not true! Why, they are accessible to-day, just as much so-Mr. Voorhees-Get them and show them. Mr. Ingalls—They are just as accessible as the statutes of the United States.

Mr. Voorhees-Get them and show them.

say it is not true. I have met that on the stump. I have heard campaign falsifiers be-Mr. Ingalls—The Senator pleases to call these campaign rumors because he has heard them for the last fifteen years, and therefore they are not

In 1860, after the Senators from South Carolina had withdrawn from this chamber, and when preparations for war were rife all over the South, and everybody knew that secession was to be, so far as the South could make it, an accomplished fact, the Senator from Indiana wrote a letter, which I shall read. Perhaps he will deny that. It is a letter to Mr. Francis A. Shoup, that he took South with hira and filed in the Confederate War Department in support of his own application for appointment as a brigahis own application for appointment as a briga-dier-general in the confederate army. The man who received it was appointed a brigadier-general in the confederate army, and he is now an ecclesiastic in Alabama or somewhere in one of the Southern States. I will read what the Senator from Indiana wrote. Anybody can see it, and anybody who knows his handwriting can identify it. This is the letter:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12, 1860. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 12, 1860.

My friend, Capt. Francis A. Shoup, is about visiting the South with his sister, on account of her health.

I have known Captain Shoup since our beybood; we were schoolmates. He is a graduate of West Point, and was in the army as a lieutenant four years. No more honorable or upright gentleman exists. On the disturbing questions of the day his sentiments are entirely with the South, and one of his objects is a probable home in that section.

I take this occasion to say that his sentiments and my own are in close harmony. D. W. VOORHEES.

I suppose the Senator will say that that is a campaign slander, the vile calumny of the opposition press.

Mr. Voorhees—Mr. President, that is not a campaign slander, but it is—

Mr. Ingalis-He has trodden it under foot and Mr. Voorhees-Will the Senator pardon me a

Mr. Ingalls—Certainly.

Mr. Voorhees—I say it is not a campaign slander, but one of those things the people of Indiana have passed upon for now nearly thirty years.

Mr. Ingalls—The Democratic party of Indiana have passed upon it, I dare say. [Laughter.]

Mr. Voorhees—They have passed upon it by a
very large majority and no—

Mr. Ingalls—Oh, I know the Knights of the

Golden Circle have passed upon it.
Mr. Voorhees-No colporteur or missionary from Kansas can give it any more respectability than the fellows in Indiana have heretofore. have disposed of them. There was no war when the letter was written; there was not for nearly a year afterwards.

Mr. Ingalis-Sumter fell ninety days after-

Mr. Voorhees-No, it did not. Mr. Ingalis-Let me look at the date. Mr. Voorhees-In December. Mr. Ingalls-Dec. 12, 1860. When did Sumter

Mr. Voorbees-In April Mr. Ingalls--In April, 1861? Mr. Voorhees-Yes.

Mr. Ingalis-December, January, February, March-four months afterwards. Mr. Voorhees-Yes; inaccuracy is written on Mr. Ingalls-Within four months from the time the letter was written, Sumter had fallen, and yet the Senator from Indiana says:

I take this occasion to say that his sentiments and my own are in close harmony. That is something I suppose that the Senator regards as the vile expectoration of a partisan press. He spits on it and treads it under foot and kicks it out of sight. I will say to the Senator from Indiana that that paper was very important and influential in securing Mr. Shoup the appointment of brigadier-general in the confederate army. When the archives of that government were captured it was sent here to the

War Department, and the original is on file to-Jesse D. Bright, from Indiana, was expelled for as small an offense as that from this body. yet the Senator from Indiana ventures to criti cise my military record and my right to speak of the relations of George B. McClellan and Hancock to the Democratic party. The Senator from Indiana says that the accusation that he called Union soldiers hirelings and Lingoln dogs, that he said they ought to go to the near-est blacksmith shop and have a collar welded around their necks on which should be in-scribed, "My dog—A. Lincoln," is a campaign calumny and slander which has been spat on, and kicked out, and troden under foot, I will say to the Senator from Indiana that the averment that he made that statement can be substantiated by as credible a witness as there is in

this city at this time. Mr. Voorhees-It is false, and even if the Senator said it it would be utterly false-just as false coming from the Senator as from the greatest liar ever in the country.

Mr. Ingalls-if this were a police court the Senator from Indiana would be sent to the rock-

p le for being drunk and disorderly. SULLIVAN, Ind., Sept. 28, 1868. We the undersigned citizens of Sullivan county Indiana, were present at a public speaking held in Sullivan. Aug. 5, 1862, when Hon. D. W. Voorhees said, speaking in reference to the Union soldiers, that they should go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have an iron collar made and placed around their necks, inscribed thereon in large letters. "My Dog—A. Lincoln," and at the same time he referred to the

Union soldiers as Lincoln's dogs and hirelings. VALENTINE HICK, MRS. M. E. EARL. WARDEN WILLIAMS. THOMAS BULTON. LAFAYETTE HARTLEY, JOHN W. HAWKINS, PHILIP W. BECK, JACOB B. MILLER, RICHARD DODD. NELSON BURTON, SAAC HILDEBRAND SETH CUSHMAN, OWEN ADAMS. J. H. RIDGWAY. MARY HEREFORD, I suppose those are reputable citizens of Indi-

ana. They are not ashamed of their names or their residence. They give their home and their designation. The Senator from Indiana can settle the question of the truth or falsehood with them and not with me. And when the Senator from Indiana states that he has been indorsed by his own party, that all these accusations have been trod on and contumeliously spat upon by the people of Indiana, I say to him that has only been done by the Democratic party of Indiana and not by the people of Indiana. We all know what business the Democratic party of Indiana were engaged in during the war. Seventy thousand of them were Knights of the Golden Circle, conspiring against this Union. They entered into combinations, as General Holt states in his report on that subject, for the purpose of-

1. Aiding soldiers to desert, and harboring and protecting deserters. 2. Discouraging enlistments and resisting the

3. Circulation of disloyal and treasonable publica-4. Communicating with and giving intelligence to the enemy.

5. Aiding the enemy by recruiting for them, or assisting them to recruit within our lines.

6. Furnishing the rebels with arms, ammunition,

7. Co-operating with the enemy in raids and in-8. Destruction of government property.
9. Destruction of private property and persecution

of loyal men.

And it is susceptible of proof that they did con-spire to murder Governor Morton, to overturn the State government and put it in the possession of the rebels; and this organization, to which the Senator from Indiana says he never belonged, had a ritual and rules of organization of which 112 copies were found in his office-in the office of the Senator from Indiana—at the time when Hancock was at the bloody angle. In that same office was found correspondence between the Senator from Indiana and a Senator from New Jersey for the purpose of furnishing arms. 20,000 stand of them, not to the national government, for the Senator from Indiana was not in sympathy with that at that time; not to the State government of Indiana, because that was

in other and loyal hands; but for the purpose, as may be imagined, of carrying out the objects and purposes of this organization. I am aware that the Senator from Indiana states and has stated that although these papers were found in his office, it was not then occupied by him. He is entitled to the benefit of the loubt. He states that he had abandoned the practice of law and was not intending to resume it: but I have here a list of what was found in his office at the same time when these 112 copies of the ritual and rules of organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle were found there, and he never denied it. He afterwards said that there had been unwarrantable search of his private papers. General Carrington is a well-known man, and has stated publicly what was found in the office of the Senator from Indiana that did not belong to him at the time when

"these papers" were found. The papers referred to are 112 copies of the ritual of the O. A. K., a treasonable order, aiming to overturn the government of the United States, of whose Congress you are a member.

Your law library and office furniture were in the office where "these papers" were found.

You had declined renomination for Congress, and You had declined renomination for Congress, and the office was not for rent as late as April, 1864.

The ritual had been issued in the autumn of 1863. Your congressional documents were in the office where "these papers" were found.

Your speeches, up to March, of your entire congressional career, with the "John Brown" speech, were in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of Senator Wall, of New Jer-

sey, under his frank, indorsing a proposition to furnish you with 20,000 stand of Garibaldi rifles, just imported, "for which he could vouch," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The correspondence of C. L. Vallandigham, from Windsor, Canada West, assuring you "our people will fight," and that "he is ready," and fixing a point on the "Lima road" at "which to meet you," was in the office where "these papers" were found.

There is a little more historical information on that subject which I think may be valuable. In the rebel archives was found a letter from Mr. Clement C. Clay, dated Welland Hotel. St. Catherine's, July 11, 1864, addressed to Hon. Jacob Thompson, Montreal. Lest I may seem inaccurate, I believe I will have the whole letter printed. I take an extract from it. It is full of confidential communications to Mr. Thompson as an agent of the rebel Confederacy, tells him what is being done by the Sons of Liberty and the Knights of the Golden Circle, advises methods for the purpose of releasing confederate prisoners, and he says:

The only fear is they will not be prepared for it, and will be surprised and stupefied without notice. You need not fear, as they are of the sworn brother-hood. Voorhees is to be here on Monday or Tuesday, and perhaps Ben Wood.

July 11, 1864, "Voorhees is to be here on Monday or Tuesday, and perhaps Ben Wood." What was Voorhees "to be here" for in Canada, to see C. C. Clay, and why was Jacob Thompson, of the Southern Confederacy, advised of it!

the Southern Confederacy, advised of it?

The correspondence of Joseph Ristine, Auditor of State, declaring that "he would like to see all Democrats units in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep ours a united people by force of steel;" and that "this was a war against Democracy, and our only hope was a successful resistance of the South," was in the office "where these papers" were found.

The correspondence of E. C. Hibben, who assures you that "the Democracy are fast stiffening up when this war is to be openly declared as being waged for the purpose of freeing the negro," "which will arouse another section of the country to arms," and declaring "that Lincoln bayonets are shouldered for cold-blooded murder," was in the office "where these papers" were found.

pers" were found.

The correspondence of J. Hardesty, who "wants you to have that 100,000 men ready, as we do not know how soon we may need them," was in the office where "this ritual" was found.

And I have the letter of Hardesty here, in which he calls on the Senator from Indians to have the one hundred thousand men in readiness. There is a curious explanation about that letter, which is that when the Senator from Indiana, just previous to the breaking out of the war, was in Virginia making addresses in favor of slavery and secession, he made a speech at a serenade, or on a public occasion, in which he South one hundred thousand Democrats in Indiana would come down to resist the effort. My informant says that they did come, but their

guns were pointed the wrong way. The correspondence of J. J. Bingham, who asks you "if you think the South has resources enough to keep the Unior forces at bay," and says that "you must have sources of information which he has not" was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence of John G. Davis, informing you that a certain New York journal "is wonderfully exercised about the secret anti-war movements." and "tremble in their boots in view of the terrible reaction

that is sure to await them' was in the office where "these papers" were found. The correspondence of U. S. Walker, who "keeps out of the way," because they are trying to arrest him for officiating in secret societies, inclosing the oath of the K. G. C.'s prior to that of the O. A. K., was in the office where "these papers" were found.

The petition of C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees and Benjamin Wood in favor of two republics and a united South was in the office where "these

papers" were found. The correspondence of Campbell, E. Etheridge, George H. Pendleton, J. E. McDonald, B. W. Hanna, and others, Mr. Carrington says,

Are some of the "circumstances" that led me to be-lieve that "these papers," the ritual of the O. A. K., were found in your office. I looked upon these circumstances as a plain juror might be supposed to do, and not as a statesman, and innocently supposed that such papers as these, if spared from the fire, would be in possession of the owner, and that the office of the owner would be the place where "these papers" would be found.

And yet, with Colonel Thompson, I cheerfully accepted your denial, and so respond as you request "that the people may know the truth."

The Senator from Indiana in response to this wrote a letter three columns long that was published in the Democratic papers and printed in the Richmond Enquirer in Virginia, with praise of the Senator from Indina.

A letter from J. Hardesty, of Harrisonburg, Va., to his nephew, Daniel W. Voorhees, dated-HARRISONBURG, Feb. 17, 1862. Addressed-

My Dear Nephew-We want you to hold that 100,-000 men in readiness, as we do not know how soon we may want them. Addressed on envelope:

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, Terre Haute, Ind. SENATOR WALL, OF NEW JERSEY, TO DAN VOOR LONG BRANCH, Aug. 21, 1863.

My Dear Sir-I inclose you two letters from a man

by the name of Carr, in reference to arms. A letter directed to him, simply Philadelphia, will reach him. I can vouch for the excellent quality and great efficiency of the rifles. Yours, in haste, JAMES, W. WALL. And another from Carr to Wall, dated Aug. 14, 1863, on the same subject, giving the price at which these arms could be purchased, which was \$14 apiece, saying there were about twenty thousand of them in all. For what purpose they

were wanted is left to the imagination to dis-

With regard to the question as to the side on which the sympathies of the Senator from Indiana were—I suppose the Senator from Indiana will deny this also and say it was mere campaign calumny cast out and trodden under the feet of men—on the 5th day of March, 1864, he spoke of Vallandigham as "that representative American patriot who, with Hendricks, and Seymour, and Richardson, had done so much to uphold the hands of the American public and had preserved so far the guaranties of constituished from the country for being a traitor, and justly banished; and yet the Senator from Indi-

ana said on the 5th of March, 1864: Will some poor, crawling, despised sycophant and tool of executive despotism-That sounds very much like the Senator from Indiana. If that is a fabrication it is a very in-

Will some poor, crawling, despised sycophant and tool of executive despotism dare to say that I shall not pronounce the name of Vallandigham? The scandal and stigma of his condemnation-

The scandal and stigma of Vallandingham's condemnation-And banishment have filled the civilized world, and the Lethean and oblivious wave of a thousand years cannot wash away the shame and reproach of that miserable scene from the American name. Some members have attacked with fierce clamor the great American statesman and Christian gentleman who suffers his exile in the cause of liberty on a foreign

soil. So the basest cur that ever kenneled may bay, at "the bidding of a master, the aged lion in the dis-His opinion of Mr. Lincoln was contained in the same speech -

Genghis Kahn and Tamerlane, preserved by the pen of the historian for universal execuation, found no pursuit so pleasant as calling for more men for the harvest of death, and, like our present executive, snuffing with jests and ribaldry the warm taint of blood on every gale. Oh, bitter mockery, justice has been dethroned and the blessings of liberty annihilated.

Because four millions of slaves were set free, There is not one square mile of free soil in the Amer-

The Senator from Indiana was also a member of Congress in the early days of the war, and he made some speeches upon the subjects that were then agitating the country. In an address to his constituents in April, 1861-I hope I am not inaccurate about that—he declared that be would never vote a single dollar or a single man for the prosecution of the war, and he never did so long as he was in Congress.

He consistently and persistently voted against every measure for upholding the Union cause and reinforcing its armies, voted against all the constitutional amendments, and finally declared by a may vote that he would not hold that the amendments were constitutional or binding upon the conscience of the American people.
And yet the Senator from Indiana, who I think deserves charity more than any man that I know upon this floor, and who has received it at the hands of his associates, and who can less afford than any man of my acquaintance to invite a scrutiny of his war record with anybody, with playfulness and bilariousness refers to the fact that I served during the war as a judge-advocate with the rank of major and subsequently o lieutenant-colonel. I have this to say: That however obscure or inefficient my services may have been, they were always on the aide of my country, and not as his has been, always against

Mr. Voorhees-Mr. President, if the Senator from Kansas, to just take a matter of fact, will find one single vote that I have cast against the payment of soldiers for their pay, for their supplies, for their bounties, or appropriations for their pensions, I will resign my seat in the Senate. Every word that he has stated on that subject is absolutely faise by the record-ab-

I measure my words as I stand here. If I am an object of his charity, he is an object of my contempt. He says I issued a proclamation to my constituents in April, 1861, that I would not